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TODAY'S WEATHER — PARIS: Overcast, occasional light rain. Temp. 43-47 (6-3). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 41-39 (5-4). OCEANIC: Occasional rain. Temp. 50-52 (10-6). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 48-46 (7-7). CHANNELS: Moderate. BOAT: Sunny, temp. 55-52 (11-4). NEW YORK: Cold, sunny, temp. 38-41 (-2-10). Yesterday's temp. 35-19 (-1-1).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

Algeria 6 S. Libya 2 West
Belgium 10 S. Luxembourg 12 W.
Denmark 10 S. Netherlands 10 W.
France 10 S. Norway 10 W.
Germany 10 S. Portugal 10 W.
Greece 10 S. Spain 10 W.
Ireland 10 S. Sweden 10 W.
Italy 10 S. Switzerland 10 W.
Japan 10 S. Turkey 10 W.
Lebanon 10 S. U.S. Military 10 W.
Morocco 10 S. Yugoslavia 10 W.

Nixon Picks Florida Judge

Carswell Named to High Court

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP).—President Nixon announced today that he would nominate Judge George Harold Carswell, of Tallahassee, Fla., a member of the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals, to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court.

If confirmed by the Senate, Judge Carswell, a 50-year-old native of Georgia, would take the seat formerly held by Justice Abe Fortas and which Judge Clement F. Haynsworth failed to win last year.

Judge Carswell, like Judge Haynsworth, was promptly assailed by civil rights leaders, but the immediate reaction in the Senate indicated Judge Carswell could have less opposition.

Several Republicans who opposed Judge Haynsworth said they supported Judge Carswell. In June, the Senate approved by voice vote without opposition President Nixon's nomination of Judge Carswell to the 5th Circuit.

The Senate approved Judge Carswell for the promotion from federal district judge for the Northern District of Florida despite an objection by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which said he had shown "a strong bias



Judge G. Harold Carswell

against Negroes asserting civil rights claims." A Democrat turned Republican, Judge Carswell was named U.S. Attorney for

the Northern District of Florida by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1963.

In 1968, President Eisenhower nominated him to be a federal district judge; he was chief judge of the district until named to the circuit court last year.

In announcing the President's decision, White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said that Judge Carswell had an "outstanding judicial record."

Mr. Ziegler also said that there "has been a complete clearance as to the case in all appointments," with a review by the FBI and a review of his tax returns.

"It was a very thorough check into the entire background," Mr. Ziegler said.

Asked if there was significance to the fact that both Judge Haynsworth and Judge Carswell were Southerners, Mr. Ziegler replied: "It's a fact."

Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon did not "know Judge Carswell personally." The President had never met Judge Haynsworth until after his defeat by the Senate. But Judge Carswell said he had met Mr. Nixon for a brief handshake when the latter, as Vice-President, spoke to U.S. attorneys more than 15 years ago.

The President made the final decision on Judge Carswell late Saturday, Mr. Ziegler said. He had narrowed the choice (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S., China Open Key Dialogue

Warsaw Parleys Resume Today

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP).—The United States and China open a new round of diplomatic talks in Warsaw tomorrow, a key dialogue in the Washington-Moscow-Peking triangle likely to dominate great power politics in 1970.

The Chinese and the Russians currently are meeting in Peking, and Soviet-American talks on a strategic arms limitation treaty will resume in Vienna on April 16.

In Warsaw, American Ambassador Walter J. Stoessel Jr. will sit down at 2 p.m. in the Chinese Embassy with Lei Yang, the Chinese chargé d'affaires in the absence of an ambassador, for the meeting between the two nations, which have no formal diplomatic relations with each other.

The expectation is that the meeting will last for two to three hours which, allowing for Chinese-English interpretation, will be only long enough to reopen a dialogue that Peking abruptly suspended more than two years ago.

The United States, as Secretary of State William P. Rogers has indicated, is cautiously hoping only for "some slight progress." By that, he explained, he meant that Washington hopes to win Peking's agreement to exchanges of people such as students, doctors, journalists and others, and perhaps some beginning in the resumption of trade which has been all since the Korean war began nearly 20 years ago.

The major question here is whether Peking wants to improve relationships gradually in such peripheral areas as those, thus opening a long-term prospect of diplomatic relations, or whether the Chinese will insist, as they have for so long, on a resolution first of the problem of Taiwan.

Taiwan Matter Rests. For years Peking has been saying that no improvement in relations with Washington was possible until the United States ended its "occupation" of Taiwan and ended its support of Chiang Kai-shek's regime, which contends it is the rightful government of all of China.

At least Washington has been encouraged that Peking agreed to resume the talks without demanding that the United States first alter its Taiwan policy. Most officials here believe that Peking agreed to resume the talks because of the Chinese worry over Soviet intentions, including fear of a possible Soviet preemptive strike at China's fledgling nuclear establishment.

The Chinese-Soviet talks in Peking by both Moscow and Peking accounts, have not been going well. Thus, to many here, Peking is taking out a form of reinsurance by reopening the dialogue with Washington. By this reasoning the mere act of resuming talks has importance and not much of substance can be expected, at least in the initial phases.

Soviet suspicions of the Washington-Peking talks are well substantiated despite Washington's official statements that the United States is not engaged in "an effort to exploit differences" between Moscow and Peking. Moscow also realizes Peking now has an open channel to Washington in case of a Soviet-Chinese conflict.

2 Germanys Clear Way To Unconditional Talk

Red Stand Is Softened By Ulbricht

By David Binder



Walter Ulbricht during his press conference yesterday.

BERLIN, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The governments of West Germany and East Germany indicated in separate statements today that political talks could open between the two states for the first time since they were founded 20 years ago.

Tentative agreement to this effect emerged this afternoon after Walter Ulbricht, the East German chief of state and Communist party leader, announced here that his government was "prepared now as before for negotiations on fundamental problems to which questions of renunciation of force naturally belong."

Less than three hours after he said this to 300 journalists in his state council building in East Berlin, the chief spokesman of the West German government, Conrad Ahlers, announced that Chancellor Willy Brandt would respond this week.

Mr. Ahlers said that Mr. Brandt would send a letter to East German Premier Willi Stoph, outlining his proposal. Last week in a speech to the nation, Mr. Brandt said he did not regard the East German draft treaty sent to Bonn Dec. 17, which proposed an exchange of ambassadors between Bonn and East Berlin, as a useful basis for negotiations, but he did call for talks between the two German governments with an open agenda.

At Mr. Ulbricht's press conference, the first he has held in Berlin with Western newsmen attending in nearly nine years, he insisted as he has long done that West Germany accord "international legal recognition of the existence of the [East] German Democratic Republic."

He added that if Mr. Brandt were really "sincere" about offering a pact to him renouncing the use of force in bilateral relations he must prove it in the very first step by recognizing the DDR as a sovereign German state and take up equal, that is, international legal, relations.

Since he took office last October, Mr. Brandt has held West Germany was prepared to make treaties with East Germany "binding in international law," but that he would not recognize East Germany as a "foreign country" since both states are parts of the "German nation."

However, far apart the two leaders may be on the issue of recognition, each appears now to test the other at a negotiating table.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Protests To Moscow on News of PWs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The United States protested to the Soviet Union over today's Radio Moscow broadcast of messages from American prisoners in North Vietnam.

The State Department charged that the Soviet Union was using the broadcast for propaganda purposes. It requested that the Soviet Union provide any information it may have on American prisoners directly to the U.S. government.

State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said the protest was given to Yuri Tchernikov, minister at the Soviet Embassy here, today by Martin Hillenbrand, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, upon instructions from Secretary of State William Rogers.

Reports from North Carolina sherry said that radio operators in the area claimed to have picked up broadcasts from Radio Havana with the same messages from the "prisoners." But Mr. McCloskey said a could not confirm this.

Mr. McCloskey said the United States informed the Soviet Union that "it welcomes news about our prisoners of war in Vietnam but is puzzled and disturbed by the manner in which information about American prisoners is being conveyed to the American public and we can only assume that propaganda purposes are involved."

Access to Information. He said Mr. Hillenbrand told Mr. Tchernikov that "if the Soviet Union is able to acquire information about American prisoners in North Vietnam we wonder why it is not contacted the United States government directly."

Mr. McCloskey said Mr. Hillenbrand declared that "if the Soviet government has access to information on these men we request that it make it available directly to the U.S. government."

Mr. McCloskey said, "It goes without saying there is a great deal of feeling in the United States about our men who are held in Hanoi."

Mr. McCloskey said that the Senate Democrats have found no news in the broadcast with which they are not familiar.

'Irreversible Policy'

Rogers Says Red Terrorism May Delay, Not End, Pullout

By J. D. Alexander

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said yesterday that the new Viet Cong terror campaign in South Vietnam might affect President Nixon's troop-withdrawal timetable but would not change the U.S. policy of getting American troops out of combat.

His assurance that Mr. Nixon's withdrawal policy is "irreversible" came just a day after the Viet Cong urged its forces to intensify guerrilla and terrorist attacks on South Vietnam's major population areas.

Secretary Rogers also said that he would visit Nigeria and nine other African nations on a trip that will begin Feb. 7. He has been planning an African tour for some time, but the Nigerian stop was in doubt because of the civil war.

With the war now over, Mr. Rogers said there is "no doubt" about visiting Nigeria, but added that he would not attempt to get a first-hand look at conditions in Biafra. "I don't think it is desirable... for those from the outside to get involved in that," he said.

On the stability of the administration's Vietnam policy, Mr. Rogers said his certainty is based "on the experience we have had recently in equipping the troops of South Vietnam and in the experience that they have had in combat, that they can handle the combat role."

Thien Statement. The secretary, pressed to explain South Vietnam President Nguyen Van Thieu's assertion that all U.S. combat troops cannot be withdrawn by the end of 1970, admitted that the Thieu statement had caused a "great deal of confusion in the public mind."

The first phase of the President's policy, he said, "is to get American troops out of the combat role, to have South Vietnamese take over the combat role."

"There is a difference between a combat role and combat troops," he said. "We have not finished, he added, "there will be

American support forces there, and obviously we will have to have some combat troops with the support forces to protect them in the event of an attack."

The second phase of the President's program, he said, "will be to get the remaining troops out over a period of time."

Mr. Rogers said he hoped the Viet Cong call for terrorism does not indicate an end to the full in ground fighting and he repeated the President's warning of "happening."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



William P. Rogers

Spending at \$203 Billion Level

White House Reveals 1971 Billion-Dollar Budget Cut

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—President Nixon has achieved his objective of further cutting the federal budget substantially for the next financial year. White House spokesman Ron Ziegler said today.

On Capitol Hill, the Senate was preparing to throw an immediate challenge to Mr. Nixon on the issue of school aid. Before the chamber was a \$19.7 billion labor-health-education-welfare appropriation bill which Mr. Nixon already has threatened to veto.

The President considers the money bill inflationary because it carries \$126 billion more in expenditures than he requested. The added funds are for federal spending on education and Democratic congressional strategists are daring the President to veto a bill that spends money to educate the nation's children.

They see political points scored for the Democrats in the congressional elections next fall if he does veto the legislation, although the Republicans have vowed the budget will probably be submitted to Congress Jan. 30.

But, Mr. Ziegler added, the President had ruled out any cuts that would not be meaningful and "not based on gimmicks."

Asked about a possible presidential pay cut reported to have been proposed by George Romney, Housing and Urban Development Secretary—Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Nixon would generally consider every suggestion made to him.

Congress Reopens. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A politics-minded 91st Congress reconvened today for its election-year session and both the Republican administration and the Democratic administration legislators gridded for battle.

At the White House, President Nixon was holding all-day strategy sessions with his top aides.

U.S. Prices Rose By 6.1% in 1969

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—The U.S. consumer price index rose 0.6 percent in December, making the increase for the year 6.1 percent, the largest rise for any one-year period since 1961.

The December rise followed November's 0.5 percent increase, the Labor Department reported, and was the largest since the 0.6 percent jump in June.

The new increase brought the index to 131.3. The base period, 1957-59, equals 100.

Wounded Near Da Nang Total 17

Guerrilla, 16, Kills 4 Children In Schoolyard With Grenade

SAIGON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A 16-year-old boy hurled a grenade today into a schoolyard near Da Nang where U.S. Marines were playing volleyball with a group of Vietnamese children, military spokesmen said.

The grenade killed four of the 10 children in the yard, spokesmen said. Eleven children of six of the 12 Marines were wounded.

The guerrilla who threw the grenade into the schoolyard had been reportedly recognized as a boy on a nearby village. Police were searching for him today.

Near Saigon today, Communist troops using a powerful mine scattered hundreds of steel pellets at a South Vietnamese officer-candidate class, spokesmen said.

The blast killed 18 men and wounded 35. These were the heaviest casualties for South Vietnamese forces in a single action

since Nov. 18 when Viet Cong guerrillas killed 55 men in one battle.

Today's communique said that Viet Cong and North Vietnamese gunners shelled 30 allied posts across the country overnight, wounding 27 Americans.

The reports of new action came after allied military sources said the Viet Cong had begun conscripting children as young as nine years old in what the sources say is a reflection of a severe Communist manpower crisis.

The South Vietnamese officer candidates were ambushed near a training ground a few miles north of Saigon and near the government's Tay Due infantry school.

The attack killed 18 officer candidates, an officer instructor and a civilian. The wounded included 24 cadets and an instructor.

Elsewhere on the war front, military communique reported light ground fighting. The increased shelling were the most intensive since Jan. 7, when the Communists bombarded 39 allied outposts.



VICTORS' GENEROSITY—Nigerian soldiers handing out food to the refugees at Awoma. Nigerian soldiers help in relief work pending arrival of specialized teams.

Guerrillas Agree

Lebanon to Resume Control Of Palestine Refugee Camps

BEIRUT, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Lebanese Interior Minister Kamal Jumblatt indicated today that Lebanese security forces will be returning to refugee camps to maintain law and order there.

Fifteen camps, spread throughout the country and with a population of about 85,000, have been under control of the commandos since last October.

Mr. Jumblatt said after a meeting with commando leader Yasser Arafat that the "commandos have agreed that responsibility for law and order in the refugee camps is that of the Lebanese authorities. We are now drawing up a plan for this purpose."

The commando leader said only that his talks with Lebanese officials were held "in an atmosphere of mutual understanding."

Mr. Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and leader of el-Fatah, the largest of the commando groups, arrived here Saturday.

He met yesterday with the new Lebanese Army commander, Maj. Gen. Jean Nijm, and the Lebanese chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Youssef Shmeil.

Informal sources reported that Gen. Nijm assured Mr. Arafat that Lebanon will apply the Cairo agreement of last Nov. 2, which provides for a certain degree of commando presence in Lebanon, "to the letter."

Mr. Arafat also met with Premier Rashid Karami—once last night and a second time today.

One of the main difficulties that have arisen between the Lebanese authorities and the commandos pertained to the refugee camps. The commandos had turned the camps into grounds for military training and recruiting. This caused apprehension among many Lebanese since a number of the camps fall within limits of Lebanese cities, including Beirut.

Since he became interior minister last November, Mr. Jumblatt has been trying to "demilitarize" the camps. He maintains that the Cairo agreement provided that the camps should be civilian in character at all times.

Informal sources here said that all military activity by the commandos at the camps will stop once the authorities assign certain grounds for the commandos to do their training.

3 U.S. Airlines Want 2-Drink Limit on Flights

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Three of the nation's largest airlines—American, Trans World, and United—asked the Civil Aeronautics Board today to approve a two-drink (6-ounce-total) limit for passengers on domestic flights.

But they would leave the way open for a thirsty passenger to get at least one more drink. According to the airlines' petition, an additional drink could be served to a passenger if his plane was expected to be delayed on the ground for at least 45 minutes.

In the past, the airlines tried to agree among themselves on how many drinks should be served. Their last liquor pact expired in November, 1968.

Red Cross Chief Optimistic After Tour Through Biafra

By Anthony Lewis

LAGOS, Jan. 19 (NYT).—What I saw with my own eyes was easy to believe, and the people walking along the roads, some of them still in Biafran uniforms, I think it is going to be all right," said Dr. Henrik Beer, secretary general of the League of Red Cross Societies, after a trip through the devastated area where the last fighting took place in the Nigerian war. His was one of the first eyewitness reports from a figure of international reputation.

In an interview, Mr. Beer was optimistic not only about relations between the federal army and the Biafrans but about the threat of mass starvation. He said the latter may be "less serious than we thought."

"Markets are already beginning to function," he said. "I saw them trading and selling even in Aba, where the population was down to 5,000 at the end and is now up to 105,000 with refugees."

But Mr. Beer made clear that he thought mass relief operations would be needed. He said, for ex-

ample, that the Nigerian Red Cross was now feeding 50,000 people in Aba alone. And he was sure there were uncountable thousands of sick and starving still hiding in the countryside.

He said that he thought relief operations would work well enough to prevent further large-scale suffering and death. He believed the needed food, transport, medicine and personnel would arrive on time.

U.S. Aid Coming In

Officials said here today that the United States had agreed to send in immediately, by air, three complete field hospitals, 50 trucks and 50 jeeps.

These were requested by the Nigerians after extended negotiations. The federal government is extremely sensitive about having foreign relief thrust upon it, so all aid has to be agreed upon before-hand.

The American field hospitals will be what are called package units, with all equipment ready to operate. One will have 200 beds, the others 50 each.

The first shipment of American food since the end of the war a week ago arrived today in Port Harcourt. The vessel, the Nopal Sun, carried 2,000 tons of corn-soyabean meal from nearby Cotacotum, Peru.

The cereal is used as a substitute for the most popular Nigerian food, garri, which is made from ground cassava root, but garri is almost totally starchy, while the cereal is 25 percent protein.

The Nopal Sun had to be cleared by customs and the Nigerian navy in Lagos before proceeding for Port Harcourt, because the latter's harbor facilities are still limited after war damage and silt.

The channel is only 20 feet deep. The ship is 100 feet deep.

4,500 Tons of Cereal

Tomorrow, a larger ship with American supplies, the African Star, is due in Lagos. It carries 4,500 tons of cereal, four 56-foot launches for use in the shallow rivers and lagoons of coastal Nigeria and such other supplies as wheelchairs and beds.

Much of the African Star's load will be taken off to lighten her before she goes on to Port Harcourt, which is nearer the former Biafran territory. A third ship, the Nopal Tella, is due later this week with 1,000 tons of rice.

President Nixon offered help immediately after Biafra capitulated, but so far the federal government has requested most of the urgently-needed items, such as medicines, from Britain, perhaps because of the traditional relationship.

Four British relief flights landed today, and 15 more are expected in the next four days. Fifteen doctors and 20 nurses arrived today. There are already 50 British four-ton trucks on hand.

Mr. Beer agreed with Nigerian government officials who have said that transportation is the greatest need in the riven heartland of the Biafrans—the tribe that took eastern Nigeria into secession as Biafra.

The people in the area, he said, want above all to get home to their villages. They walk, despite their undernourished condition, because there are no vehicles.

"I saw tens of thousands walking along the roadsides," he said, "and I am sure there are even more on the bush trails. They have only one interest: to get home."

Wilson: Fears Unjustified

LONDON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson said today that fears of genocide following the Nigerian civil war have proved unjustified.

He said the number of starving refugees from the former Biafran area is much less than the reported figure of four million.

"However," Mr. Wilson told Parliament, "the British government is not disposed to underestimate the gravity of the situation and the numbers who are in real need."

He said the government already has flown to Nigeria 13 tons of medical supplies specifically requested by the federal government and has chartered all available civilian aircraft for the relief effort.

Mr. Wilson reported on Nigeria to the House of Commons when it resumed sessions after a one-month Christmas recess.

He said he has received a preliminary report from Mount Everest conqueror Lord Hunt, who flew to Lagos last week to coordinate Biafran government relief efforts.

Mr. Wilson said that the Biafrans confirmed after his visit at the weekend to forward areas that he had seen and heard nothing which would justify these fears.

U.S. Sends Portable Hospitals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The White House announced today that the Nigerian government had requested hospital and transportation equipment to assist in relief efforts.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said President Nixon was pleased by the Nigerian response to the U.S. offers of aid, "but continues deeply concerned that the potential needs of the war-ravaged areas of Nigeria may be more severe than some of the initial reports have indicated."

Lagos Holds IRC Aide

GENEVA, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Jean-Louis Cayla, a delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, is being held by the Nigerian authorities after having been arrested at Port Harcourt last Saturday, a committee spokesman said today.

Mr. Cayla, a Swiss, was assigned to Nigeria last May to visit Biafran war prisoners held by the federal forces. The reason for his arrest was not immediately known.

2 Germanys Move Closer On Parleys

Ulbricht Modifies Stand on Preconditions

(Continued from Page 1)

table without demanding preconditions in the form of ultimatums.

Replying to written questions at the news conference, Mr. Ulbricht said: "We have no preconditions... each side makes its proposals... we are waiting for an official reply."

This appeared to several East European journalists who attended to be a sharp reversal of Mr. Ulbricht's previous stance. Only last week East German press organs were adding to an already large catalogue of demands on Bonn that were described as "preconditions" for improved relations.

These East Europeans said it was "evident" that Mr. Ulbricht felt he was under pressure from the Soviet Union and other Communist allies to make a conciliatory gesture in response to Bonn's offers of a dialogue on renunciation of force and other issues.

But he did not give away much, said one Communist correspondent.

Mr. Ulbricht indicated repeatedly that East Germany was in no hurry for negotiations with West Germany, saying, "we are patient people—we will wait."

He also made it plain that his readiness to negotiate with Mr. Brandt would depend almost entirely on the outcome of Bonn's month-old dialogue with the Soviet Union on renunciation of force.

He said the renunciation-of-force dialogues begun by Bonn in Moscow and Warsaw and offered to other Soviet-bloc states since 1968 were to be viewed as "a common cause of the socialist states."

He went on to say that "the attempt of the Bonn government to differentiate between the states of the Warsaw Treaty was blocked" by the Dec. 4 Moscow communiqué of the seven Soviet bloc allies.

Wall Questions Dismissed

Communist correspondents said they inferred from this that Mr. Ulbricht has succeeded once again in making diplomatic relations between Bonn and East Berlin the precondition for similar relations between Bonn and other Communist-bloc countries.

Knowing that Western journalists had submitted questions about the Berlin wall erected in 1961, Mr. Ulbricht brushed the topic aside saying:

"Every orderly state has order on its state frontiers." Then, after accusing Bonn of "making the wall" by joining the Atlantic alliance in 1954 and "trying to conquer" East Germany thereafter, he explained that he had arranged the building of the border barriers. "There is nothing more to discuss about the wall," he concluded.

Germany could be reunited, he said, only "on the basis of democracy and socialism." But he denied the intent to export a Communist revolution to West Germany, saying that revolution was up to the West Germans.

Tass Denounces W. Berlin Talks

BERLIN, Jan. 19 (UPI).—West German parliamentary committees began a five-day series of meetings here today in the face of a new denunciation of the talks as illegal.

The Soviet news agency Tass called the meetings, held to stress West Berlin's ties to West Germany, "a provocative demonstration."

The arrival of members of parliament and ministers from Bonn is a sign of new political blackmail attempts, which began with the government of Konrad Adenauer, Tass said.

"Attempts to bind West Berlin politically and economically to the West German Federal Republic can only increase tension."

Chicago 7 Trial On 7-Day Week

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 (UPI).—U.S. District Court Judge Julius Hoffman ordered today a seven-day-a-week schedule for the trial of the "Chicago seven."

Judge Hoffman granted a defense motion to hold Sunday sessions after refusing defense pleas that he lift his ruling, made Friday, that the trial should also be held on Saturdays.

Judge Hoffman's only reservation was that jurors would be allowed to attend religious ceremonies before sessions would begin on Saturdays and Sundays.

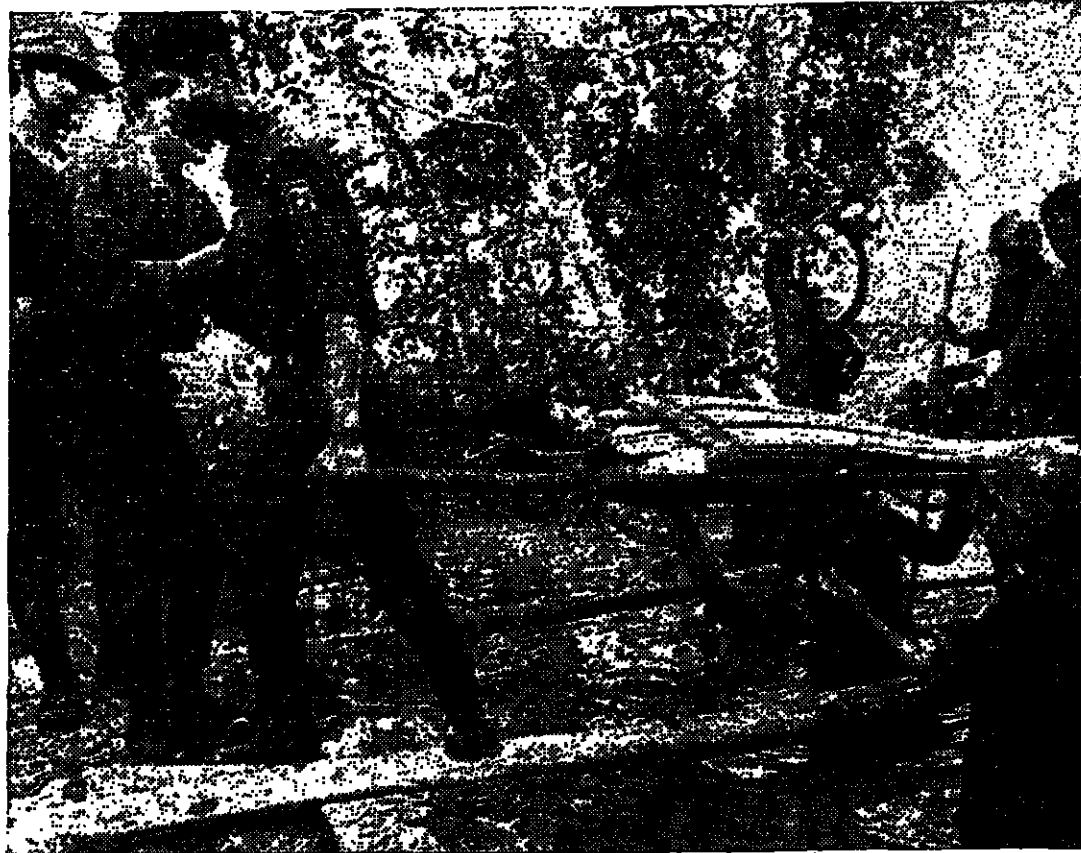
The order was issued in an attempt to speed up the trial of seven men charged with conspiring to incite riots during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Pakistan Mobs Set Cars Afire

DACCA, East Pakistan, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Angry crowds set fire to cars in the streets of this East Pakistani capital today to enforce a six-hour general strike by students.

The strike was called following street fighting yesterday between militant supporters of the right-wing Islamic party and their opponents.

One person was killed and 100 were injured in the fighting, which the students claimed started with a pre-planned attack by hoodlums of the Islamic party.



BATTLE CASUALTY—South Vietnamese troops, members of the 7th Division, carry a wounded soldier across a monkey bridge after an engagement with the Viet Cong. The 7th Division has taken over the area near Ben Tre formerly covered by the U.S. 9th Division, which was withdrawn from Vietnam in the first troop withdrawal last year.

Nixon Chooses Judge Carswell For Post on Supreme Court

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down to "four or five" persons, all judges, the press secretary said.

Judge Carswell was in Washington early last week for conferences with Attorney General John N. Mitchell and other Justice Department officials. Judge Cars-

well also conferred while here with Earl Krehz, a deputy special assistant to the President.

Mr. Ziegler said that there had been no check on Judge Carswell with the American Bar Association and no political clearance.

However, Attorney General Mitchell conferred today with a number of Republican Senate leaders and Republican members of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

He gave them a financial statement on Judge Carswell.

Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R., Neb., said that Judge Carswell "is not a pauper but he's far from affluent." His total worth is about \$300,000, "which for a man of 50 who has practiced law is not out of keeping," Sen. Hruska said.

Mrs. Carswell, the former Virginia Simmons, owns 70 or 80 shares in a family concern, the Atlanta Box and Crate Co., in Georgia, and Judge Carswell has a minority holding in an inheritance of Georgia timber land, Sen. Hruska said.

Among the positions taken by Judge Carswell on the circuit court is that a freedom-of-choice school desegregation plan is permissible when it will have the effect of breaking down racially separate school systems. He took this view in a July decision involving Baldwin County, Ga.

The Supreme Court has ruled that freedom-of-choice plans are acceptable only when they actually bring desegregation.

The Judiciary Subcommittee in approving Judge Carswell's promotion from the district to circuit court held a hearing June 5 lasting only ten minutes with no opposition being expressed.

Last June 11, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights submitted a memorandum saying that since his 1958 appointment to the district court Judge Carswell had shown "a strong bias against Negroes asserting civil rights claims."

The committee found no merit in the assertions by the organization of more than 100 civil rights groups. In its file it said the record of Judge Carswell's tenure as a district judge showed "no racial bias which would justify a conclusion of prejudice to Negroes in civil rights cases."

Judge Carswell was confirmed by the Senate June 19 without any opposition being voiced from the floor.

Son of a Georgia state legislator, Judge Carswell was born in Irwin, Ga., Dec. 22, 1919. He is a graduate of Duke and the Walter F. George School of Law, at Mercer University.

He is a Navy veteran and the father of two married daughters and two sons who are students at Florida State University. He is also a grandfather.

U.S. to Abandon Super Tank Deal With W. Germany

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The Defense Department has decided to cancel a seven-year-old joint project with West Germany for a sophisticated but troublesome million dollar super tank known as the MBT-70, congressional sources said today.

The sources said that Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard has recommended an alternative plan to develop an "analog" version of the tank in the United States.

The controversial MBT-70 has been under congressional fire almost ever since the agreement with Germany was signed in 1963. Last year, Congress directed the department to review the entire project before spending any more money on it and report back to Congress by Jan. 15.

Germany also has been unhappy with the progress of the tank program and was reported to have sent a 15-page memorandum to the Pentagon last month listing its grievances over design and other problems.

The agreement provided that either party could terminate it unilaterally on 60 days' notice.

Hijacker in Beirut Won't Go to France

BEIRUT, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Christian Belon, the Frenchman who hijacked an American airliner to Beirut on Jan. 9, does not plan to return to France for the time being, his Lebanese defense lawyer said last night.

Adel Khalaf said his client did not intend to go home because he believed the French authorities would try him on kidnapping charges.

Thieu Shifts Three More Top Generals

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, Jan. 19 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu was reported today to have ordered the shifting of three more command generals in what informed sources said was a major shake-up of the South Vietnamese armed forces brought about, at least in part, by American pressure to improve army performance.

In addition, four province chiefs have been replaced, the government announced today, and ten others are expected to be removed within the next month.

So far, six generals who commanded divisions or larger army units have reportedly been moved out of their jobs. Three have been named to new command slots, the other three have not yet been given new posts, the sources said.

Vietnamese sources close to the Defense Ministry also reported that ten colonels, including the chief of the national police and the mayor of Saigon, would be promoted to brigadier general soon and given more demanding jobs.

In the changes reported today, Maj. Gen. Lu Mong Lan, commander of the II Corps tactical zone in central Vietnam, will be replaced by Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Minh, commander of the capital military district that includes Saigon and Gai Dinh province. Gen. Minh's command will be assumed by Maj. Gen. Nguyen Vinh Nghi, who will leave his post as commander of the 21st Infantry Division, which operates in the southern Mekong Delta. Gen. Nghi's replacement has not been named.

President Thieu replaced two other generals in key command positions in the delta last week with two younger colonels, regarded by American officials as more aggressive than the men they replaced.

Strikers at Okinawa Bases In Clash With U.S. Military

NAHA, Okinawa, Jan. 19 (UPI).—U.S. military personnel and picketing workers clashed today in scattered incidents during the first day of a strike to protest dismissal of more than a thousand employees from U.S. bases here.

About 8,000 workers, members of the 22,000-member All-Okinawa Military Workers Union, manned picket lines when the scheduled five-day walkout began at midnight yesterday.

Police at Naha said six strikers and four Americans, including three women, were injured in the skirmishes. They said most of the injuries were caused by automobiles driven by Americans trying to get onto the bases.

Seven Japanese were arrested by base military police.

About 30 students, members of the leftist Zengakuren group, broke into a base this morning but were forced out by police and U.S. military personnel. A woman student was arrested during the scuffle.

Some 1,200 Okinawan workers have been laid off on 45-day notice by American military authorities acting under budget-cutting orders from the Pentagon. The union has asked for a three-month grace period.

U.S. authorities ordered all troops stationed on the island to be on the alert and directed all armed forces personnel and their dependents to stay indoors after 5 p.m. Schools for dependents of American personnel will remain closed throughout the strike.

Barbed wire was stretched and sandbags were piled up around major base gates, including Kadena Air Force Base and Naha naval port. Additional guard posts also were set up.

In Tokyo, Foreign Minister Ichiki Aichi today asked Chohyo Yara, chief executive of the Ryukyu government, to persuade the strikers to agree to a two-day Tokyo Japanese help in reaching a settlement.

The Japanese government reportedly has urged the U.S. side to reconsider extension of the advance notice period on dismissals and a boost in severance pay.

Habib-Lam Talks

PARIS, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Philip Habib, acting head of the U.S. delegation at the Vietnam peace negotiations, had talks here today with South Vietnamese defense leader Pham Dang Lam who returned yesterday from consultations in Saigon.

Lt. Calley's Hearing Reveals

Conversation Between Copter Above My Lai Was Recorded

PORT BENNING, Ga., Jan. 19 (AP).—Attorneys for Lt. William L. Calley Jr. revealed today that tape recordings were made of conversations between helicopter gunships at My Lai on the day the Army officer is accused of murdering 108 South Vietnamese civilians in the village.

Maj. Kenneth Raby, one of the Calley defense lawyers, referred to the taped conversations at an unusual partially open hearing. There was no indication of what was said in the conversations.

Today's hearing was to determine whether Lt. Calley will face a court-martial on a charge of murdering a Vietnamese man about six weeks before the alleged massacre at My Lai.

Lt. Calley appeared at the hearing, but he refused to make any statement.

His civilian defense lawyer, George Lathmer, of Salt Lake City, moved for dismissal of the charge on the ground that there was no competent evidence, no right of confrontation for the accused and no right of cross-examination in the hearing.

Motion Rejected

Col. Mack H. Hopper, the investigating officer, rejected the motion.

Maj. Raby objected to today's proceedings because, he said, Lt. Calley was being denied equal protection of the law. He said the proceedings, which have been equated with a grand jury hearing, fall short of such proceedings.

Maj. Raby said there are no subpoena powers. He said also that the investigation is still under way and is being financed by the Army, but he said the defense is receiving no funds in its investigation.

His objections were overruled by Col. Hopper.

A. Lathmer, the civilian defense attorney, charged that details of the case are being leaked to the news media by every source. "The defendant's rights have been impaired until they can't be restored," he said. "Nothing has been leaked by the defense."

At this point he turned to newsmen and made a direct appeal not to quote anything from written statements that were offered by the prosecution as evidence.

The results of Col. Hopper's in-



Capt. Robert W. Poolaw

Capt. Found Not Guilty of Killing POW

DA NANG, Vietnam, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A general court-martial today found Marine Capt. R. W. Poolaw innocent of premeditated murder in the alleged killing of a North Vietnamese prisoner of war.

The six-man Marine general court-martial board started one and one-half hours after hearing four hours testimony.

The American Indian Marine officer said when the verdict returned: "I have no statement."

Capt. Poolaw, who is married and has three children living in Oklahoma, had been charged with shooting death of a wounded North Vietnamese POW in a clearing in the Quang Nam Province Mountains in Quang Nam Province.

The principal prosecution witness was Edward Wayne Hendrix, a railroad employee who was a corporal in Capt. Poolaw's company until last Sept. 22.

Hendrix said he was assigned to Capt. Poolaw's company. Hendrix testified that during the morning of Aug. 7 the captured two Vietnamese prisoners both of them wounded.

Mr. Hendrix said one of the prisoners, who was suffering from malaria and wounded, was seen alive in a clearing from Capt. Poolaw ordered him to leave. After he left, Mr. Hendrix said, "I heard a 45 click I round being chambered."

The witness said he turned through the rocks and water could see the prisoner's head lying on the ground.

Then I heard a shot, Mr. Hendrix said. "I was in a little and the fall, 80 seconds later, the captain of the clearing and told me to move out."

Staff Sgt. Frederick Pull, platoon sergeant in Capt. Poolaw's company, testified that he saw Mr. Hendrix completely trustworthy and would not believe any of the reports which he had submitted as a lie.

Defense counsel Capt. J. J. Padden, in his final argument, said the charge against Poolaw depended solely on testimony of Mr. Hendrix in the court-martial.

Court-Martial Set

NHA TRANG, South Vietnam, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—An American went on trial here charged with murdering a Vietnamese prisoner of war.

Recommendation for the Star—the U.S. second award for gallantry.

Five times decorated Frank Bonville, 24, of Texas, was accused of the slaying of a prisoner of war.

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Supreme Court Decision

Recoast Boards Curbed on Punitive Inductions

By Robert Siner
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Supreme Court today ruled that the Selective Service Act gives draft boards the power to give draft inductions to registrants who defy the law.

Justice William O. Douglas, writing for the court, said such inductions are a disciplinary measure.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice Potter Stewart and Justice John M. Harlan partially dissented on grounds that the local boards should have some authority to classify draft delinquents.

In a draft-related action the high court agreed to hear the appeal of a Kentucky man who claims the

draft discriminates against the poor by deferring college students. In another case the court rejected a plea by a University of Kansas law professor that it declare the Vietnam war illegal. The court made no comment on the action except to announce that Justice Douglas dissented.

The court turned back, 7-1, a challenge to the right of a state to punish a person for wearing the American flag as an article of clothing.

The challenge to a California law against mutilating the flag was dismissed on grounds that the case did not present a proper vehicle for considering the constitutional issues involved, Justice Douglas wrote that the case be heard.

Jury Discrimination
The court also held that Georgia and Alabama have been discriminating against Negroes in jury selection but said that the state jury laws were not unconstitutional.

In two opinions by Justice Potter Stewart, the court said that the laws which require jurors to be citizens of specified age, of good character, and well informed were not unconstitutional.

Justice Stewart held that the jury commission which selects the jurors had illegally barred Negroes. The court did, however, strike down a Georgia requirement that limit school board membership to property owners on grounds that it "seems impossible to discern any interest the qualification can serve."

In other actions the Supreme Court today:

• Heard a personal appeal by Florida Gov. Claude Kirk that the Supreme Court reconsider his decision of last week ordering total desegregation of 14 Southern school districts by Feb. 1. Gov. Kirk told the court that Florida is "financially unable" to meet the terms of the court order.

• Agreed to examine the widespread practice of jailing a convicted person solely because he cannot pay a fine.

Obituaries

James Donovan, Lawyer, Dies; Arranged U-2 Pilot, Spy Trade

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP).—James B. Donovan, 53, the lawyer who set up the exchange of a spy for U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers and arranged the release of prisoners taken by Cuban forces in the Pigs invasion, died today.

A spy trade and prisoner release negotiations in the early 1960s were highlights of a career which included participation in the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials, and the U.S. Office of Strategic Research and Development, which supervised the development of the atomic bomb.

Donovan also unsuccessfully for the Senate as a Democrat in 1962. Donovan's most celebrated probably was that in which he aided the Soviet master spy, Rudolf Abel, in 1957, and led him from the death penalty.

Exchange Predicted
Donovan, who was appointed

in court, made the point during his defense that executing Abel would lead to a Soviet refusal to exchange American spies held in

prison. But five years later, Donovan's prophecy was borne

when Abel was exchanged for Powers, pilot of a U-2 spy plane shot down over the Soviet Union in 1960.

In 1962, Mr. Donovan negotiated Premier Fidel Castro for the release of 1,118 Cubans imprisoned by the Bay of Pigs invasion of Mr. Donovan also negotiated the release of the 54 Americans held in Cuba for the Cuban revolution in the United States.

He served as president of the New York City Board of Education from 1963 to 1965. He became president of Pratt Institute, a four-college in Brooklyn, on Jan. 1, 1966.

Walter S. Robertson, Richmond, Va., Jan. 19 (AP).—After Spencer Robertson, 76, held U.S. diplomatic assignments in the Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson administrations, in a hospital last night after suffering a heart attack at his

home. Robertson was assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs from 1953 to 1959. One of many diplomatic assignments to persuade President Syngman Rhee of South Korea to accept terms to end the Korean com-

bat. In 1955, Mr. Robertson became a member in the investment banking firm of South and Steingelberg and advised that connection between diplomatic assignments.

Aldo de Benedetti, Chicago, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Aldo de Benedetti, 77, one of Italy's most popular and successful playwrights, died today.

Mr. de Benedetti staged a masked play, with costumes from the 18th century, in a palace in Venice in 1947. He was spoken of as the "father of the century."

Hal March, MC in 1950s Quiz Show, Dies at 49
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A comedian and quiz show host, Hal March, whose name became a household word when he was master of ceremonies for the television quiz "The \$64,000 Question," died today.

Mr. March underwent surgery at UCLA Medical Center last week and had been taking treatment. He entered the hospital again early this month. Mr. March was not directly involved in the scandal which erupted in the course of the program, one of the most popular in the mid-1950s. Some

testimony admitted that he had coached with the answers.

Charles de Benedetti
PARIS, Jan. 19 (AP).—Charles de Benedetti, 75, wealthy Mexican collector and international artist, died Saturday at his home near Montfort l'Amaury, as learned today.

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Col. Daniel James
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N.Y. Herald Sq. May Get Name Of R. F. Kennedy

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A bill to change the name of Manhattan's Herald Square to Robert F. Kennedy Square has been filed in the New York city council.

Herald Square, the center of one of America's largest retail shopping areas, was named for the old New York Herald. The newspaper was published in a building facing the square late in the 19th century. It was later merged with the New York Tribune to become the New York Herald Tribune, which ceased to publish in 1966 after a prolonged strike.

Flawed C-5A Flew 35 Tons Of Extra Cargo
MARIETTA, Ga., Jan. 19 (UPI).—Lockheed-Corona Co. said today that the C-5A which developed a hairline crack in one wing had been test-flown with a payload 35 tons above its normal maximum cargo weight.

A Lockheed spokesman also said that the crack had appeared at the same place as forecast by static ground tests. He said the crack appeared during the static tests at 126 percent of the maximum cargo load.

The Air Force placed temporary flying restrictions on the aircraft after the wing crack appeared. Eight of the ten in the fleet have been cleared for flight and a ninth has only two more hours of testing before clearance. The planes are being fitted with wing braces.

The C-5A which developed the crack had lifted a record cargo of 98,000 pounds. It had more than 300 hours of "strenuous testing" in 80 flights.

Jet Lands to Eject 3 Alleged Drunks
GANDER, Newfoundland, Jan. 19 (AP).—A Trans World Airlines Boeing-707 jetliner bound from Madrid to New York was diverted here today after three men said to be under the influence of alcohol allegedly threatened the life of a stewardess over the Atlantic.

Airport officials said the captain of the flight radioed Gander airport and Royal Canadian Mounted Police took the three men into custody and held them for questioning.

General's Star for 'Original Black Panther'
By Jesse Lewis
WHEELS, AIR FORCE BASE, Libya, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Col. Daniel (Chapple) James Jr., commander of this sprawling American airfield on the edge of Tripoli, is the original Black Panther.

Mr. James, in his statement, said, "Mrs. Johnson and I were saddened to learn of the death of that great religious leader and our friend, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to the people his life's work will be a sustaining force for long years beyond this day."

Col. James has had the insignia of a leaping black panther for a long time. "I came started long before the infamous Black Panthers came into being," he said. "I imagine some of them were still in grade school."

The tag of Black Panther for Col. James has its origin during World War II in the days of the all-Negro 99th Pursuit Squadron that flew combat missions in Europe. Col. James instructed Negro pilots during that war.

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adopt an insignia. When the Air Force integrated and Col. James was assigned to Korea, he adopted the black panther as his sign.

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More Clashes in Financing in EEC

Ministers' Meeting
on Vital Issue

BRUSSELS, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Common Market ministers met today with a prospect of clashes between them on the new financing regulations.

Two-day meeting, attended by finance and foreign ministers, is expected to prepare legal agreement reached at pre-Christmas session.

new difficulties have arisen in the compromise of financing which mean the community being financially independent in

other part of the package was control over the budget would at the same time to the European Parliament, currently a French reservation.

France, which expressed reservations on the parliamentary approach, has presented new proposals which were being discussed.

Arguments could re-open whole question of community financing. Last month's agreement in the Common Market passed its transitional stage on

and removed the major obstacle to opening talks with Germany, which said it would refer the agreement to its parliament, expected to control

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Investment Attractions Heightening in Africa

By Jim Hoagland

NAIROBI, Kenya (WP).—U.S. business interests in Africa, which expanded rapidly over the past decade, are likely to swing upward even more sharply in the 1970s.

This is the view of some foreign economic analysts in Africa, despite the recognition that much of the continent is still forming its economic and political bases.

There are indications that a decade of independence has begun to give Africa enough economic pragmatism, and enough of a growing business class of its own people, to insulate national economies to some extent from political instability.

If this trend continues, it will probably encourage an increase in U.S. direct investment in Africa, which is now estimated to total more than \$2.5 billion, nearly triple what it was in 1960.

However, U.S. businessmen face increased competition especially from the Japanese and West Germans.

Japan shows itself to be willing to take more risks than U.S. investors. Although American influence has been rising steadily at the governmental level in the Congo, investors have been slow to move into the mineral-rich Katanga operations. Japan's Nippon Mining Co. took over two copper exploration areas near the Zambian border. The same company is helping to build a large-scale copper mine on Ugandan copper, which has attracted little interest elsewhere.

Japan and Germany are also moving into U.S. spheres of interest. German businessmen are trying to get a foothold in the Libyan oil fields, and have invested in iron mines in Liberia. Japan has moved into financing of Zambian copper development, in return for a guaranteed 100,000 tons of finished copper annually for ten years at prevailing market prices.

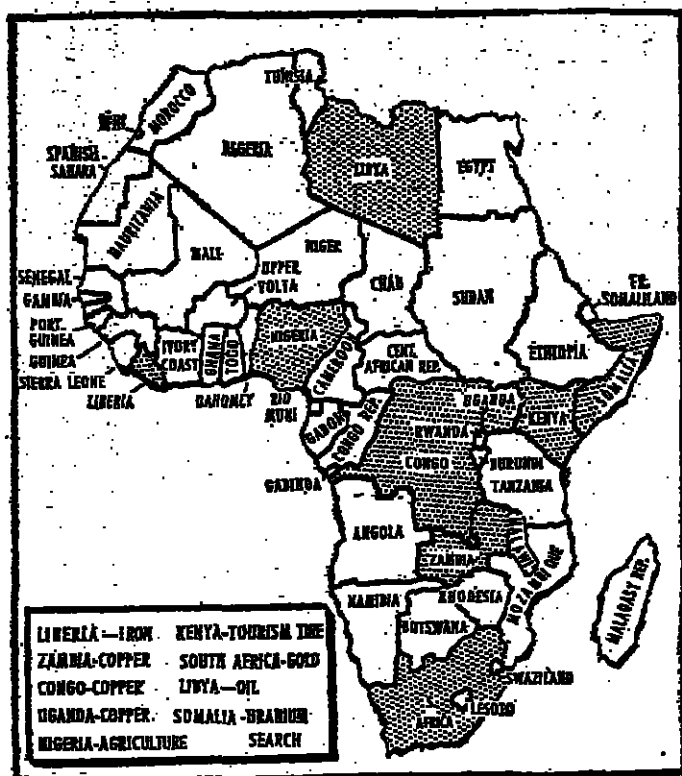
With this flurry of activity by the newcomers, the old boys of the continent—Britain and France—are standing pat. In total investment, recent statistics show, West Germany now outranks both Britain and France in Africa, and Japan, which moved ahead of Britain in 1968, is now just behind France.

Responding to Challenge
From an investment standpoint, businessmen can take heart from the way some of the major African countries responded to challenge.

Libya. For all its revolutionary sloganizing, the military junta that toppled King Idris took care to let the Western firms keep the oil flowing. The soldiers are certain to seek more money in posted prices, but this would have probably come under the old regime anyway. U.S. investment in Libya's oil fields is said to exceed \$1 billion.

Nigeria. Despite the agony of the just-ended civil war against Biafra, Nigeria's economy remains one of the healthiest in Black Africa. Its agricultural exports continue to climb and tough import restrictions have fostered an internal boom for locally made consumer goods.

Nigerian planners see good prospects for attracting industrial investment in the war's wake if they can shake the profit remittance restrictions.



WHO HAS WHAT—Map shows principal resources of African nations likely to attract foreign investments.

that have discouraged many investors from moving into Africa's largest national market.

The real key to Nigeria's economic hopes is oil. Biafran attacks seriously crippled production in 1969, but development of new fields away from insecure areas has rekindled oilmen's hopes.

Zambia. After startled yelps of displeasure, the two big copper companies seem to be adjusting to President Kenneth Kaunda's "invitation" to sell 51 percent of their mines to the Zambian government. Negotiations brought about

sales terms that one U.S. investor described as "fair but unexciting."

Copper Mines
Mr. Kaunda was apparently reacting to internal political pressures in choosing the timing of the policy takeover. He handed his decision and the negotiations with a deft business hand that won him admiration throughout Africa and that should have served to reassure the copper companies.

The outlook for the coming year hinges on Mr. Kaunda's handling of two key questions—how to balance the country's

ing over any degree of control of any of Canada's natural resources to the U.S. or the lessening in any way of Canada's sovereignty over our Arctic waters.

"I think I can give you that assurance," Mr. Trudeau replied. The prime minister, who does not generally offer such sweeping assurances in response to opposition prodding, evidently recognized that Canadians get especially emotional at suggestions that the United States seek "our water."

"There is no Canadian water for sale," added J. J. Greene, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, who has discussed a possible "continental energy policy" with Walter J. Hickel, U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

Surging shipments of oil from western Canada, especially to the newly-opened Chicago industrial market, appeared to give investors and consumers alike a sense of confidence that the shipments have been exceeding agreed quotas, evidently with the tacit consent of Washington, and may amount to a major loophole in Washington's oil-import quotas.

The news that "oil had flowed to the surface" of the Imperial well encouraged hopes that Panarctic Oil Ltd., a Canadian consortium, will drill in the Arctic islands. Imperial said it needed further drilling to evaluate its discovery well at Atkinson Point. Nevertheless, the well is being taken as a symbol of the potentially huge quantities of oil that Canada could sell to the United States.

The cabinet committee advising Mr. Nixon on oil imports was reported to have dinged the belt of 3 million barrels a day of Canadian oil exports by 1980, about five times the present volume.

Canadians warily assume that such a bonanza would be contingent on other arrangements.

Although many Canadian business and political leaders find much logic in a continental approach ("What can we do with the oil if we don't sell it?" asked one) and do not share the anti-U.S. sentiments of the economic nationalists, the present climate may cause Ottawa to proceed with great caution.

Exports, Imports Set
New Records in Japan
TOKYO, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Japan's exports and imports last year both set records, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry announced over the weekend.

Banks certified export declarations worth \$18.65 billion, a jump of 22.1 percent over the previous record of \$15.27 billion in 1968, the ministry said.

Imports were \$14.47 billion, the ministry said, about 22.1 percent above 1968 levels.

This left the nation with a \$3.88 billion trade surplus, according to the preliminary figures.

The increase in the first three quarters of 1969 topped 1968 by 13 percent.

To account for the continued expansion, the article cited shortages of capacity in particular sectors of the economy, the long-range nature of many spending programs, the overriding desire to improve efficiency and offset rising labor costs and the persistence of inflationary expectations.

While non-financial corporations raised a record volume of funds in the credit and capital markets during the first nine months of 1969, this financing was accomplished largely through reliance on sources other than the banks and the bond market.

In particular, corporations sharply increased their non-bank borrowing by issuing commercial paper. They also raised an unusually large share of long-term funds by issuing equity securities.

desire to bring more Zambians into important jobs on the mines with the need for expatriate technicians to keep the copper moving, and how much the foreign firms are going to be willing to put back into the mines.

Kenya. Political assassination and tribal ruptures marked last year in Kenya, but the East African showcase of Western interests seems to have weathered the storm and to be gearing up for even more foreign investment.

Tourism, one of Kenya's chief industries, is particularly vulnerable to upheaval. But the national elections seem to have cleared the air of the tribal strife that followed Tom Mboya's death, and more visitors than ever are expected next year. Firststone's decision to go ahead with a large plant in Kenya is an indication of the confidence some investors have in Kenya's stability.

Buffeted by Change
Other countries buffeted by change include Somalia, where a military takeover does not seem to have affected a U.S.-financed search for uranium. Ghana, which held an orderly election in which foreign business influence—once a favorite whipping boy of Kwame Nkrumah—was hardly mentioned, and Rhodesia, which seems to have been little affected by United Nations-voiced sanctions.

Continued stability in the Congo, where U.S. interests grow a large year, and continued prosperity in South Africa, where Americans have invested over \$1 billion directly and indirectly, mark these two countries for special interest in the coming year. Interest has also picked up in Gabon, which is trying to reduce French business influence by bringing in some U.S. investment.

Earnings Sag For Bankers Trust Corp.

Fall Shows Up Under
Old Accounting Form

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Bankers Trust New York Corp. reported over the weekend that its 1969 earnings, calculated in conformance with new bank accounting regulations, totaled \$40.83 million, or \$3.99 a share.

The bank holding company, whose principal asset is Bankers Trust Co., reported that it earned \$46.88 million, or \$4.56 a share, before net investment securities losses.

The new accounting regulations make necessary a provision for losses on securities.

No restatement of 1968 results was made. Earnings for 1969, if computed on the former net operating earnings basis, would have been \$48.11 million, \$4.80 a share, down 13 percent from \$55.36 million, \$5.55 a share, in 1968.

The company had record deposits, assets and loans in 1969. Deposits reached \$8.2 billion, up from \$7.24 billion a year earlier. Assets totaled \$9.7 billion, up from \$8.31 billion. Loans increased to \$5.19 billion, up from \$4.45 billion.

During 1969, total operating income of the holding company rose almost 30 percent to \$45.73 million from \$35.65 million in 1968. Interests on deposits and borrowed funds, however, climbed more than twice as fast, rising to about \$216 million from \$130.8 million.

American Sugar
Qtr. to Dec. 31
Revenue (millions)... 135.36 130.37
Profits (millions)... 3.37 3.58
Per Share... 0.80 0.85

Clark Equipment
Year
Revenue (millions)... 645.4 529.9
Profits (millions)... 38.6 29.9
Per Share... 3.21 2.43

Interlake Steel Corp.
Year
Revenue (millions)... 190 188
Profits (millions)... 15.34 12.56
Per Share... 3.43 2.80

National Biscuit
Fourth Quarter
Revenue (millions)... 115.71 205.29
Profits (millions)... 3.68 14.14
Per Share... 0.27 1.04

Public Service of Colorado
Year
Revenue (millions)... 204.76 190.00
Profits (millions)... 29.59 28.31
Per Share... 1.73 1.71

IBM Plummet; Drags N.Y. Stock Prices Lower

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—IBM held center stage in Wall Street today, with the stock's price tumbling 19 3/4 to 250 in response to the latest earnings report, and the move sent tremors into both the glamour and blue-chip sectors of the New York Stock Exchange.

The psychological impact helped to result in a decline of 6.53 in the Dow Jones industrial average, which finished at 778.07. This barometer now hovers within striking range of its Dec. 17 closing low of 769.63, or the poorest level for the 30 blue-chip issues since October, 1968.

The latest saga of IBM, the most popular institutional holding in market annals, began last Friday when it reached a record price of \$287 and, following a reported decline in fourth-quarter earnings, sank 11 3/4 in late trading. The stock's close on Friday, when IBM first began to lead the glamour group sharply downward, was \$269 3/4.

The Big Question
This morning, the big question repeatedly asked in the financial district was: How will IBM open?

The answer, which produced a reaction of "wow" in one downtown boardroom, came at 12:50 p.m. when the stock opened at \$255, down 13 3/4 from its previous close, on a block of 58,900 shares.

The low for the day was \$249 1/2 as selling by both individuals and institutions made IBM No. 2 on the active list on total turnover of 137,200 shares.

On the basis of all its listed shares, the decline in IBM's total market valuation ran to \$2.24 billion.

Telex Escapes
Telex, virtually the lone glamour stock to post a big gain, escaped unscathed on the basis of widely improved quarterly earnings announced shortly before the market opening. It rose 11 7/8 to 128 and paced turnover on 162,300 shares.

With its roster of electronic products including digital tape drives, Telex has surged in

recent sessions. It sold in 1968 as low as 2 3/8.

The interest in glamour stocks was underscored by their rather steady performance over the last year while the general market suffered a substantial decline.

In the wake of IBM's price slump, other glamour issues showing losses today included:

Polaroid, down 7 1/8 to 111 5/8; Memorex, off 7 1/4 to 153; National Cash Register, off 6 to 160; American Research & Development, down 6 1/8 to 87 1/2; Burroughs, down 5 5/8 to 157 1/2; Honeywell, off 4 to 141 1/2; and Xerox, off 4 7/8 to 106 1/4. Avon Products tumbled 9 to 172 and Corning Glass declined 6 1/2 to 246.

Volume on the NYSE contracted to 8.5 million shares from Friday's 11.94 million shares, which ranked as the heaviest trading of the year. The number of blocks of 10,000 or more shares fell to 44 from 85.

In an easier blue chip group, Alcoa was down 1 1/4 to 67 1/2. Du Pont lost 1 to 101. American Can, down 1 1/8 to 43. General Electric 1 1/8 to 73. Procter and Gamble 1 to 80 3/4. Eastman Kodak 3 1/4 to 55 1/8.

Sears lost 1 1/4 to 65 1/2. Swift 1 to 30 5/8 and Westinghouse 1 to 55 1/8.

U.S. Firm Drops
Offer for Berger
LONDON, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Sherwin-Williams Co. of the United States said it will not proceed with its offer for stock of Berger, Jenson and Nicholson, a British paint producer.

It said it will accept an offer for Berger's stock from Farberwerk Hoechst, the West German chemical firm, for the 12,775,000 ordinary shares of Berger it acquired under a recent tender offer.

Hoechst's latest offer topped the one made by Sherwin-Williams.

Bristol-Myers Co. to Acquire
Simplicity for \$450 Million
By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Bristol-Myers Co. has agreed in principle to acquire Simplicity Pattern Co. through an exchange of common stock valued at approximately \$450 million.

The transaction would involve the issuance of 1,370,000 shares of Bristol-Myers common for each of the approximately 4.4 million common shares of Simplicity.

The announcement of the proposed merger came after the market had closed Friday.

Simplicity is the leading manufacturer of paper patterns for

Offshore Fund Is Launched To Deal in Japanese Stock

LONDON, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—N. M. Rothschild and Sons, Pearson, Hering and Pearson of London and Nomura Securities Co. of Japan say they are sponsoring a new offshore fund, Tokyo Capital Holdings NV, which will invest in Japanese equities.

The fund is incorporated in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, and has an authorized capital of \$3.125 million, divided into 2.5 million ordinary shares with a par value of \$1 each and 625 preference shares with a par value of \$1,000 each, the sponsors said yesterday.

The managing banks, which comprise the sponsors together with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Banque Rothschild, Cie Financière and Magerit, are placing 750,000 shares at the issue price of \$20 a share.

The initial offering may be increased to a maximum of 1.5 million shares and after June 1, 1970, the fund will become open-ended.

Osamu Sasaki, 33, formerly manager of Nikko Securities Zurich office, will be the new fund's major adviser.

Application is being made for quotation on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. Residents and nationals of the United States and the Netherlands Antilles are not eligible to purchase the shares.

Armed Price Increase
MIDDLEBURY, Ohio, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Armed Steel Corp. said today it is raising base prices of carbon steel sheets. This move follows similar action announced by Bethlehem Steel Corp. on Friday.

Trans-Caribbean operates scheduled flights between New York, Newark, Washington and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Haiti and the Netherlands Antilles.

The proposed merger terms involve the exchange of 17,525 shares of American stock for each 100 shares of Trans-Caribbean. Based on Friday's closing market price of \$25.75 for American, the transaction is valued at about \$18 million.

Directors of both companies will vote on the proposal on Wednesday. It will then be submitted for approval to the Civil Aeronautics Board and to President Nixon before going to the stockholders of each company for their approval.

This would be American's first merger since 1934, when it began operating under its present name, and would mark its entry into the personal and pleasure airplane market for which Trans-Caribbean is noted.

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Trans-Caribbean operates scheduled flights between New York, Newark, Washington and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Haiti and the Netherlands Antilles.

The proposed merger terms involve the exchange of 17,525 shares of American stock for each 100 shares of Trans-Caribbean. Based on Friday's closing market price of \$25.75 for American, the transaction is valued at about \$18 million.

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Onassis' Greek Refinery Accord Seems on Again

THENS, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The Greek government reached preliminary agreement with shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis today on a \$300 million deal and stepped negotiations with rival millionaire Stavros Niarchos for another \$300 million.

Onassis is being granted a concession for the operation of Greece's new oil refinery, he pledges to invest \$100 million in specified industrial projects including the cost of building the refinery.

Formerly managing director of Texaco Europe Ltd. in Hamburg, Edward C. Mitchell has been appointed managing director of Texaco France SA, to be based in Paris.

Yves C. Lamarche, 41, has been named a regional vice-president for Bank of America in France and North Africa. Mr. Lamarche, who had represented the bank in its affiliate Société Financière pour les Pays d'Orient, has been recently been in charge of bank operations in Panama and northern South America.

Stephan R. Solomon, 31, has been put in charge of Coty-France SA, Paris-based subsidiary of Coty, Inc., New York.

Max Factor & Co. has named its vice-president of the international division and manager of its British branch, Neville Stranger, to the

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

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Max Factor & Co. has named its vice-president of the international division and manager of its British branch, Neville Stranger, to the

newly created position of director of United Kingdom operations.

Rudolph C. Wilschke has been named a vice-president of Trans-Lux Television International Corp., to be based in Zurich.

Leon M. Weyer, 34, has been appointed assistant vice-president of Wells Fargo Bank and assistant manager of its Luxembourg office.

Israeli Reserves Fall
TEL AVIV, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Israel lost \$381 million of its foreign exchange reserves during 1969, Bank of Israel officials said today. They said the reserves continued to fall at the rate of \$1 million a day, through increased defense spending and stepped-up imports. The reserves totaled \$328 million at the end of 1969, they said.

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ement Co. Limited
(the Bahamas Islands)

OS BANK
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derivative Limited

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n-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Andresens Bank A
les S.A. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Bankeng, Gossler & Co. Bergens Privatban
Bank og Kreditkasse Crdit Lyonna
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourggeol
che Creditbank N.V. Den norske Creditban
g & Pierson Privatbanken i Kjobenhavn A
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Neither the Attorney General of the State of
the State of New Jersey nor the Bureau of
has passed on or endorsed the merits
of this offering to the contrary is unlawful.*

00,000
and Farming Company


ated Debentures due 1995
on Stock at \$41 per Share)

100%
from January 1, 1970

*ad from any of the several Underwriters
investors are qualified to act as dealers
suspecters may be legally distributed.*

atter & Co.
operated
Drexel Harriman Ripley
located
Glore Forgan Staats
Incorporated
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
Barney, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
th, Barney & Co. Wertheim & Co.
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NEW ISSUE

Securities Management Co. Limited
(Incorporated in the Bahamas Islands)



600,000 Non-voting Shares of 1 cent (Bahamas)

HAMBROS BANK
Limited

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH
Securities Underwriter Limited

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE INDUSTRIELLE ET FINANCIÈRE

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Andresens Bank A.S.
Bank Mees & Hope N.V. Banque de Bruxelles S.A. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Nationale de Paris S.A. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. Bergens Privatbank
Gunnar Bohn & Co. A/S Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse Crédit Lyonnais
Den Danske Landmændsbank A.S. Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourggeoise
A.S. Kjøbenhavn Handelsbank Nederlandsche Credietbank N.V. Den norske Creditbank
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie Pierson, Helderling & Pierson Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn A.S.
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Skandinaviska Banken Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Stockholms Enskilda Bank S. G. Warburg & Co.
Limited

\$35,000,000

The Newhall Land and Farming Company

6% Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 1995

(Convertible into Common Stock at \$41 per Share)

NLCF

Price 100%

Plus accrued interest from January 1, 1970

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from any of the several Underwriters only in states in which such Underwriters are qualified to act as dealers in securities and in which the Prospectus may be legally distributed.

Dean Witter & Co.
Incorporated

Blyth & Co., Inc.
Incorporated

Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.
Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Incorporated

Lazard Frères & Co.
Incorporated

Robert Fleming
Incorporated

Hill Samuel Securities Corporation
Incorporated

Drexel Harriman Ripley
Incorporated

Glore Forgan Staats
Incorporated

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Incorporated

Smith, Barney & Co.
Incorporated

Wertheim & Co.
Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Incorporated

S. G. Warburg & Co.
Limited

January 26, 1970.


N.Y. Highs and Lows

.... NEW HIGHS-6.

Black Deck	McIntyr Mn
HaeF pFC wI	Telex Corp
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.... NEW LOWS-30....			
Air Pnd pf	Ducks Pw	Phil Ind pf	
Alling Lud pf	Evans Pd	Phil Ind Pst	
Allied Strs	First NSTRs	Raytheon	
Amehess pf	GenAm Inv	Raytheon pt	
Am NatGas	Gen Instnry	RCA	
Am Stand	Sibran H	Redman Ind	
A Sld 475pf	Hoe n Wald	Republican Stt	
Arlands Ssr	Jim Walter	Rohm Hask	
ATO Inc	JimWalt 2sr	Royal Dutch	
Bank of Cal	Jones J	SCA Corp	
Bell Howell	Johns Many	SCC Co	
Boeing	Ling Tsm Y	Sld Wild Air	
ChWSIPP pf	LouLd Exp	Sagrevne	
ChWSIPP pf	Lovemash	Shilling Oil	

Chrysler	Martin M	SOS Const
Chn Milling	McCord	Sou Cal Ed
Cities Serv	MGM	Southern Co
Cltv 4.40p	Mittruned	Sperry Rnd
Colfax Rad	Mittruned	Su
Conrac Corp	Monsieur	Tec Indus
ConFeds of A	MSL Ind	Textron
Con Leasing	Nat Lead	Ti Corp
Cont Air L	NoAm Rock	Transam
Cont Air M	Nor Ind of B	Un Oil Cal
Cont Data	North Air	UnOilCal pr
Crow Coll	Norton Co	Unil Airt
Curtiss Wr	Ogden Co pf	US For Sec
Dan's Bk	Phillips Ind	US Gypsum
Dan's Bk		



Axe-Houghton Fund A

Axe-Houghton Fund B
A balanced fund with emphasis on current income and possible long-term capital growth.

Axe-Houghton Stock Fund, Inc.
A mutual fund for possible growth

Axe-Science Corporation
A mutual fund for possible growth
of your money, with emphasis on
new scientific developments.

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*This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer.
The offering is made only by the Prospectus. Neither the Attorney General
of New York nor the Attorney General of the State of New Jersey
has passed on or endorsed the offering. The Secretary of the State of New Jersey
has passed on or endorsed the offering. Any representation to the contrary*

\$35,000,000
The Newhall Land and Farm
6% Convertible Subordinated Debentures
(Convertible into Common Stock at \$25.00 per share)

NRCF

Price 100%

*Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from any of the
only in states in which such Underwriters are qualified
in securities and in which the Prospectus may be legally*

Dean Witter & Co.
Incorporated

Blyth & Co., Inc.

Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. Hornblower & V
Lazard Frères & Co. Lehman Brothers Paine, W
Salomon Brothers & Hutzler Smith, Barney & C
White, Weld & Co. Incorporated E. F. E
Robert Fleming Hill Samuel Securities Corporation

January 16, 1970.

Velero Industries Limited



David F. Gamrasni

Mr. Clark Hartwell, President of Velero Industries Limited, announces the appointment of Mr. David F. Gamrasni as a Vice-President of the Company. Mr. Gamrasni has been associated with the Company and its subsidiaries since 1966 and has been responsible for the promotion of sales in Europe, Canada, the Middle East and Eastern Europe. He is a graduate of the International Business School in Geneva, Switzerland.

Many happy returns

Now you can get the income you want, instead of settling for what someone else gives you. With United States Investment Plan Income Bonds for US \$500 or more. You can invest in any freely convertible currency. Have full capital protection. Guaranteed income. Pay no sales charges or U.S. taxes. And nobody has ever lost a penny with U.S.I.P.

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 - 9 1/2% for 12 years
 - 10% for 14 years
 - 10 1/2% for 16 years
 - 10 1/2% for 18 years
 - 10 1/2% for 20 years
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U.S. Investment Services (Incorporated, Bahamas)

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 19, 1970

INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1515 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
300 Alcan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
300 Alcan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
300 Alcan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
300 Alcan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
300 Alcan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
300 Alcan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
300 Alcan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
300 Alcan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
300 Alcan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4

High	Low	Last	Chg.
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2

High	Low	Last	Chg.
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2300 Bombardier	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2

One Dollar

was worth yesterday

Austrian schillings	25.87
Belgian francs	49.68
British pound (sterling)	2.40
Dutch guilders	3.6324
French francs	4.167
German marks	3.5500
Greek drachmas	30.00
Italian lire	626.88
Japanese yen	109.36
Portuguese escudos	200.48
Spanish pesetas	166.64
Swedish kronor	4.66

The above rates are yesterday's closing rates on local exchange. They are subject to change in the type of transaction.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	Düsseldorf	Paris
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Montreal Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 19, 1970

High	Low	Last	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4

Foreign Stock Indexes

Closing prices on Jan. 19, 1970

Amsterdam	Brussels	Düsseldorf	Paris
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Tokyo Exchange

Closing prices on Jan. 19, 1970

High	Low	Last	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4

American Stock Exchange Trading

Closing prices on Jan. 19, 1970

High	Low	Last	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4

Closing prices on Jan. 19, 1970

High	Low	Last	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
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100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
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100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4

Closing prices on Jan. 19, 1970

High	Low	Last	Chg.
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100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4

European Gold Markets

Closing prices on Jan. 19, 1970

High	Low	Last	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4

Available for acquisition

Small Loan Corporation

Austria. 13 years growing business. Dividend 1969

in excess of \$100,000. Price only 7 times dividend.

Fach 75, Vienna 1010, Austria

Velero Industries Limited

Laurent H. Girard

Mr. Clark Hartwell, President of Velero Industries Limited, announces the appointment of Mr. Laurent H. Girard as a Vice-President of the Company. Mr. Girard has been associated with the Company and its subsidiaries since 1968 as Vice-President of Manufacturing for American Velero Inc. Prior to this period he was with the Celanese and Duplan corporations.

USIS Information Services Office, Baumstrasse 42, Dept. 14, 8050 Zurich, Switzerland.

Enclosed is my check made payable to United States Investment Plan (US \$500 or more) worth of income bonds circled above.

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U.S. Investment Services (Incorporated, Bahamas)

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Jan. 19, 1970

High	Low	Last	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Closing prices on Jan. 19, 1970

High	Low	Last	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4
100.00	100.00	100.00	+ 1/4

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Art Buchwald

Keeping the Peace

WASHINGTON.—The secret to a strong diplomatic posture these days is to have a healthy arms-export policy. No underdeveloped country is interested in having a major power for a friend unless fighter planes go along with it.

One of the most active major powers in arms sales these days is France, which has just announced it sold 50 Mirage fighters to Libya.

Pierre de Guere, who is director of the French Peace Through War Equipment Commission, told me:

"France has been unjustly criticized for selling French fighters to Libya, but we feel this gesture will help bring about peace in the Middle East."

"How can you bring about a peaceful settlement if you give Libya airplanes?"

"The key to peace," Mr. de Guere said, "is trust. We have to get the Arabs to trust us. They will only trust us if we give them fighter planes to use against the Israelis."

"But won't that heat up the war?"

"Au contraire. Once the Arabs have the planes, we can bring our influence on them not to use them."

"You mean, if you didn't give them the planes, then they



Art Buchwald

Canadian University Buys Beckett Papers

HAMILTON, Ontario, Jan. 19 (Reuters)—McMaster University announced yesterday the purchase of manuscripts and private papers of the Irish Nobel Prize winning author and playwright, Samuel Beckett.

The university last year bought the Beckett collection was bought from Dr. Theodore Sizer, a lecturer in the Department of the Voltaire Institute in Geneva. No price was announced.

It contains more than 800 pieces, the largest single collection in the world.

wouldn't listen to you if you asked them to find a peaceful settlement to the Middle East?"

"Exactly," Monsieur de Guere said. "We do not fool ourselves that we will have great influence just because we sell Libya 50 fighter planes. We must also sell Iraq fighter planes, and Sudan fighter planes, and Saudi Arabia fighter planes."

"We must win the Arabs' confidence by selling them as many airplanes as they can afford."

"Why don't you give the Israelis fighter planes too? I understand you have 50 of them which they already paid for."

"Nothing would please us more than to give Israel the 50 planes they ordered and paid for. But if we did this, we would lose our influence with the Arab world, and then the Arabs would never agree to a peaceful solution to the crisis."

"You're not giving the Arabs planes because Israel sailed five embargoed missile boats out of Cherbourg's harbor without the French government's permission, are you?"

"We would never withhold planes because the Israelis pulled a dirty, sneaky trick like that. The French government may be opportunistic, but it's not petty. Our main concern is that if we don't sell planes to the Arabs, the Arabs will buy their planes from the Soviets. Does the free world want the Arabs to have French planes or Soviet planes to keep the peace in the Middle East?"

"That's a difficult question," I said.

"Every plane we sell the Arabs is a blow to the Russians. When Libya announced it was buying French fighters, the Soviets realized we had struck a blow for peace."

"I thought the French had an embargo on arms to the Middle East."

"We do. The embargo is on countries who are directly involved in the conflict. Libya and Iraq have nothing to do with the fighting."

"But Libya doesn't have any fighter pilots. What are they going to do with 50 fighter planes?"

"They can trade them for French tanks and rocket launchers we just sold to Yemen."

A rent of \$395 a month for three and a half rooms is common... \$125,000 in cash buys a co-operative.

Manhattan Scramble

By John J. Goldman

NEW YORK.—It was a scene straight from Charles Dickens: The cobblestone street, driving snow, the crowd of ruddy-faced city-dwellers huddled against the cold in coats, long scarves and woolen caps.

It was a gray winter's morning at Sheridan Square in New York City's Greenwich Village, and the crowd's breath was steam in the 13-degree cold.

Many of the 35 persons had been waiting for an hour outside a newstand. Others stood shivering in nearby phone booths, dimes poised ready to rush calls to real estate agents.

At 8:30, the truck arrived with the first issue of the Village Voice—and more important—the latest ads for available apartments. The line surged forward. Copies of the community newspaper were snatched.

Men and women raced blindly across the square to phone booths. Trucks and cars screeched to a stop, skidding in the snow to avoid some of the runners—a few of whom slipped and fell in their haste to find a suitable place to live.

Only on Wednesday

It happens every Wednesday at Sheridan Square, and each week the great apartment hunt in New York City becomes a little more difficult.

"The situation is desperate. Things are as bad as right after World War II," says Donald H. Elliott, chairman of the City Planning Commission. "And prices are much higher, virtually unsearchable for many persons."

Selena Goodson, a real estate agent, put it more bluntly in her small office just across from the square:

"Nice people become almost vicious. They try to control themselves, but when they come into the office, they see this

situation as one other person trying to deprive them of this thing they want."

Recently, a man hanged himself on the fashionable East Side of Manhattan. A couple heard it on the radio. They rushed over to his apartment, but it was too late. The superintendent said someone had been there first.

Reasons for the apartment shortage are many.

In the last three years, the supply of new apartments almost has evaporated. Because of high construction costs, lowering interest rates, stringent zoning regulations and soaring land prices, landlords say it is too expensive to erect new residential buildings.

The results: sky-high prices—\$395 a month for 3 1/2 small rooms is common. So is \$125,000—all cash—for a seven or eight-room co-operative apartment.

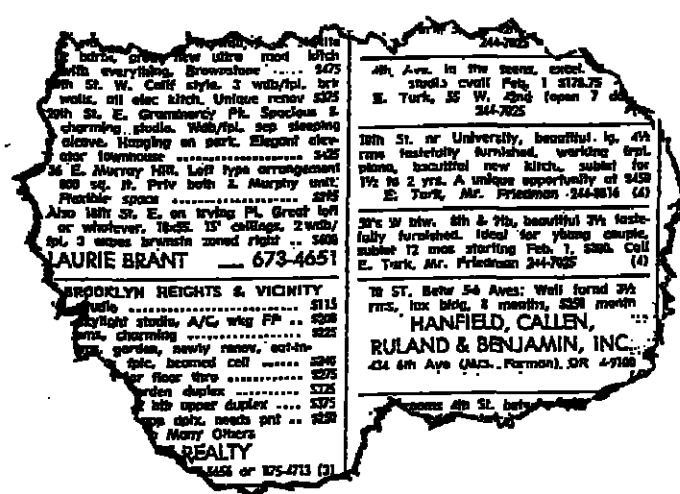
And there's up to a three-year wait to even have a chance for middle-income housing, where a two-bedroom apartment can cost \$170 to \$230.

"Right now, it's at a standstill," says a spokesman for Shuysantown, the 8,755-unit apartment project on New York's lower East Side which was built by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. "No one is moving out."

Translated into human terms, it means dozens of people are scrambling each day for each opening—especially in Manhattan, where apartments are most desirable and the market is tightest.

An apartment also can become part of the status game. "A lot of people are quite concerned where they live," a real estate agent says. "There is still snobbery between the East and West Side. There are still some people on the East Side who won't go to the West Side."

One thing is certain on the East or the West Side of Manhattan—once



New Yorkers stand in line for hours to get first chance at apartments advertised in the Village Voice.

begun in today's market, the search for apartments becomes all-consuming.

The intensity of the competition has spawned several tricks commonly used by searchers in the great apartment hunt.

People look at obituary pages, become suddenly solicitous when someone dies at a good address. Dollar bills folded tightly in anxious palms, seekers approach doormen, hoping to learn whether an apartment is available in the building.

Because of the shortage, some unscrupulous tenants and real estate brokers have flourished. Passing money under the table to brokers is common. Apartment sellers sometimes will insist on selling perhaps a bridge table and chairs for \$1,000 if the buyer really wants the place to live.

Each of the options in the apartment hunt has its drawbacks. Rent-controlled tenants complain that landlords tend to let these buildings fall into disrepair because they can only earn a 8 percent profit on the property by law. People in non-controlled quarters gripe that the prices shoot up each time the lease expires.

Then there's the co-operative apartment house. Each building is, in effect, a corporation and you buy shares to own your apartment. This, too, creates problems.

Co-op prices often are astronomical. The entire payment must be in cash. Monthly maintenance costs at some co-ops can be as high as rents on ordinary apartments.

Status enters into it too.

"You're expected to live up to the standard of the rest of the people in the building," an agent says. "Neighbors will look askance at you if you are not dressed properly. Doormen are big snobs."

© Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: Polansky to Direct Film of 'Papillon'



Henri Charrière

Director Roman Polansky sent a chauffeured car to Avoriaz, in the French Alps, last week for Henri (Papillon) Charrière and the onetime criminal was spirited off to Gstaad, Switzerland, to discuss the upcoming film of his best seller. U.S. producer Walter Read has obtained the film rights, outbidding all competition to the tune of \$850,000. "We had never met," said Charrière of his visit with Polansky, "and I had never seen his films because I don't go to the cinema." He said he found Polansky "fascinating." Referring to the recent murder of Sharon Tate, Polansky's wife, Charrière said of the director: "He has not been destroyed by the shock he received and that moved me a lot. I thought that he was looking for a support. It is rather my understanding (that he believed that) the same circumstances. He has great sensitivity and believes with reason that he must continue to live and create to keep the memory of Sharon alive." Charrière said he felt there was a great similarity between the suffering both have felt and that he believed that Polansky would faithfully catch the spirit of his book. According to the report in France-Solr, the film has been budgeted at \$6 million with Polansky and Read preferring Warren Beatty for the title role. Charrière said "no" to a possible return to Paris "since they still don't want anything to do with me." Oh well," he continued, "I will go to Montclair, France, to start a Papillon nougat factory. No, I'm not joking."

Mayor Née Alvarado of Suva, in the South Pacific, is a fine madman. He got boored up at a party and discharged his revolver into the air as he was leaving. On sobering up, he found the offense was punishable by arrest or a 50 peso fine. He paid the fine, proving he's a straight shooter after all.

Bibliophile Hans Kraus, who came to the United States in 1939 from Vienna "with \$500 and 13 books" and is now a dealer in rare books and reprints, has already donated a million dollars' worth of manuscripts to the Library of Congress. The collector of incunabula

was taken aback when asked if he reads the books. "Read them?" he said, disbeliever. "Books are to be read. To be studied. To be cherished—not to be read. The worst thing you can do to a book is to read it. That's what have paperbacks for."

Florence Bioplaux, a 40-year-old Brussels beauty, was threatened with a "trouble" by Rome police if she continued to work as a model for several top fashion houses. One house which terminated her employment after one day's work told her that an Italian model who objected to Bioplaux's work was about to put the finger on her for the authorities. She has been able to obtain a work permit. "I have a few more to do," the migrant Miss Bioplaux said, "at houses enough not to be frightened, the police."

Beatle John Lennon's ex-lithographs have been sold by the U.S. Customs Bureau. Acceptability. Editor Eschberg of Avant-Garde magazine, which has published rights to the sketches, said he was surprised by the police which closed down the Los Angeles Gallery. "Banned in art will replace banned Boston as a catchphrase. Litterous censorship," he said. He called the sketches "very lyrical, beautiful—definitely obscene." The lithographs will be published in the magazine's Jan. 26 issue.

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